

WEATHER.

Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow, probably thundershowers; warmer to-night; fresh to strong southerly winds. Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 2 p.m.: Highest, 76, 2 p.m.; lowest, 56, at 5:30 a.m. today. Full report on page 16.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 28.

No. 20,337.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1916—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT.

U. S. CLERKS' FIGHT IS TAKEN TO COURT

Injunction Asked to Restrain Union From Joining Federation of Labor.

GOMPERS AND MORRISON ARE MADE CO-DEFENDANTS

Justice Stafford Issues Rule, Returnable Next Friday, Petitioned by Six Members of Organization.

The controversy within the Federal Employees' Union respecting the affiliation of the union with the American Federation of Labor reached the District Supreme Court today, when six members of the faction opposed to amalgamation brought suit for an injunction against the officers and agents of the union favoring amalgamation and against officials of Federal Labor Union, 14632. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Frank Morrison, its secretary, are also joined as defendants.

Justice Stafford, presiding in Equity Division 2, issued a rule on the defendants returnable June 9 and requiring them to show cause why they should not be enjoined from effecting an amalgamation by the Federal Employees' Union with Federal Labor Union 14632.

List of the Plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs are H. S. Richards, Margaret H. Worrell, Spencer E. Bomar, E. S. Ricker, Earl G. Torrey and A. K. Kurtz. Named as defendants are H. M. McLarin, H. A. Spilman and Florence Etheridge of the Federal Employees' Union, Philip Buettner and Frank W. Kearney of Federal Labor Union and the president and secretary of the American Federation of Labor. Attorney Matthew S. Farmer, Jr., represents the plaintiffs.

The court is told in the petition that about 5,000 government employees during February and March organized a voluntary association to be known as the Federal Employees' Union, No. 14632, and the question arose as to whether the local union should affiliate with the American Federation of Labor or a national union as a federal labor union. The plaintiffs and others interested in affiliating as a national union used every legal device for bringing the advantages of such affiliation to the attention of all the members of the union. It is stated that the defendants McLarin, Spilman and Etheridge, they allege, suppressed, or attempted to suppress, discussion of the proposition at the meetings of the local union and by statements, circulars and bulletins, it is charged, misled many members by the assertions that the only possible method of affiliation was as a federal labor union. Copies of the Federal Employees' Union are incorporated in the bill of complaint.

Financial Loss Is Alleged.

The plaintiffs claim that the defendant members of the local union, without unanimous consent, have proceeded or are about to amalgamate with the Federal Labor Union, No. 14632, and that such amalgamation and transfer of the union's property would be at the great disadvantage of the members and cause a serious financial loss. It is pointed out on the latter consideration that the proposed amalgamation requires the payment by the local union to the American Federation of Labor of \$12,500 initiation fee on a basis of 5,000 members and the annual payment of \$3,000 in dues.

Should the union be made through affiliation as a national union, as desired by plaintiffs and their associates, it is stated that this obligation has not been paid for over a year. A saving of at least \$5,000 a year, it is suggested.

Of the \$5,000 to be paid the American Federation of Labor the court is advised \$2,000 is appropriated to the general strike and lockout fund. This would be a dead loss to the Federal Employees' Union, the bill asserts, because they could not under their constitution take part in a strike against the United States government.

Another reason why the injunction should be granted, the plaintiffs say, is the selection of the defendants as typewriters, bookkeepers and assistants. Association, No. 11773, against the Federal Employees' Union at all. This association claimed that its jurisdiction would be trespassed upon by such charter because a large number of the government clerks properly belong to the class of employees included within its jurisdiction. It is pointed out that this objection has not been acted on, and that the amalgamation does not dispose of it, and is, therefore, in the opinion of the plaintiffs, illegal.

AN IRISH PARLIAMENT WILL BE SET UP AT ONCE

LONDON, June 2.—The Evening Standard makes the statement that a basis of agreement has been arrived at for settlement of the Irish question, and that the proposed Irish parliament will be set up immediately, Ulster being excluded.

The parliament, this newspaper says, will be made up of the present Irish representatives in the British parliament.

Sale of Bazaar Tickets Sets Record.

NEW YORK, June 2.—More than half a million tickets, in exact figures 565,401, were sold yesterday in New York city for the bazaar which will open here tomorrow night for the benefit of the entente allies' war relief fund. This sale is said to establish a world record for a single day sale of tickets, and was conducted by 3,500 women, who covered every part of the city. The tickets sold for 25 cents each, and will be made to dispose of 1,000,000 of them before the bazaar opens.

HUGHES-ROOSEVELT RIVALRY'S GROWING

Battle Line Shaping Up Definitely Among Republican Leaders at Chicago.

"PRACTICAL POLITICIANS" WOULD PREFER COLONEL

Mass of Uninstructed Delegates Yet to Be Heard From, However. Brandeis Action Discussed.

BY N. O. MESSENGER.

CHICAGO, June 2.—With all of the regular republican leaders, managers and sublieutenants of the class known as "practical politicians" on the scene of action, the battle line of the approaching contest for the republican presidential nomination is shaping up definitely. It is becoming more apparent each day that the real contest is between advocates of Justice Hughes and the supporters of Col. Roosevelt. The candidacy of the favorite sons is secondary for the present.

Furthermore, and this statement is made in all seriousness, the contingency is not remote that should they be forced to make a choice between Hughes and Roosevelt, their own chances having gone glimmering, some of the old guard leaders and practical politicians would side with Roosevelt. Mind you, this statement applies to the leaders, managers and wire-pullers and does not include the great mass of uninstructed delegates yet to be heard from.

Reason Frankly Admitted.

The reason for this attitude is admitted frankly; it is based first upon the fear of the politicians that Hughes should be nominated and elected. Furthermore, the open adherence of "big business" to the Roosevelt cause voiced by corporation influence in Chicago and financial interests in New York is attractive to the big bosses. It spells immense campaign contributions, unlimited "moral suasion" to the "little man" and the practical politicians. Another chapter may open, however, when the rank and file of the uninstructed delegates reach the scene and learn of this possible combination between the bosses and big business.

Whether they will yield to the voice of the masses or the siren with the accompaniment of the gold harp cannot be foretold.

Perkins Has Hands Full.

George W. Perkins, who is the head and shoulders of the move to obtain the nomination of the colonel by the regular republicans' convention, is having his hands full holding back the radical mob moosers. Their impetuosity threatens to mar his plans. Headed by "unreconstructed" bull moosers, they are bent on the "conscience progressives," the "onward, Christian soldier" shouters and "amen, brethren" groaners. He is now upon nominating the colonel in the progressive convention right off the reel, and is journeying to "let the regulars think it over."

Desires of Progressive Leaders.

The desires of Col. Roosevelt, George W. Perkins and the constructive progressive leaders who are seeking reconciliation of the factions and nomination of the colonel by the regulars are outlined by a man whom I know to be in position to echo them. He said:

"The progressive leaders perceive all sorts of peril in hasty action by their convention. For one thing a reunion of progressive and republican parties may be defeated by it. In the next place they hold the opinion that for the progressives to adopt a platform before the republican convention passes its crisis simply would be handing the old guard in the republican convention a club with which to knock out all chance for a combination nomination of Roosevelt."

They figure that the old guard in that case would duplicate the progressive platform so closely that they could tell them apart, nominate a man other than Roosevelt and ask the republican convention to endorse him. They think that the republican convention make peace with the progressives by form should not be adopted until either form should be given effect.

Candidates Must Be Platform.

"The progressive leaders know that some of the old guard have had this project in mind for they have been asked more than often when they expect to adopt their platform. The progressive party holds this is a year when the candidates must be the platform. The dangers confronting the platform adopted now might be without meaning by November. Therefore, the platform must be a man who will be a platform in himself. For these things it is apparent that the progressive leaders have two points upon which they should be united. One is that the republican convention make peace with the progressives by form should not be adopted until either form should be given effect.

DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senate: Met at 11 a.m.; Passed bill to make Noyes, Minn., a port of entry. Continued debate on post office appropriation bill. House: Met at 11 o'clock. Began final debate on naval appropriation bill.

PRESIDENT WILSON PREPAREDNESS DEMONSTRATION

to Begin at 9:30 the Morning of June 14.

COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES ROUTE TO BE TRAVERSED

Mr. Wilson to Review Marchers From Stand in Front of P. O. Department Building.

PARADE PLANS.

Parade starts from Peace Monument at 9:30 a.m. June 14, Flag day, this being the hour designated by President Wilson. Line of march extends along Pennsylvania avenue to 15th street, and thence south to the Monument lot, where the parade will disperse. The President probably will review the marchers from a stand to be erected in front of the Post Office Department building. Contributions to preparedness parade fund were announced to day as follows: Previously acknowledged, \$372.00; Francis B. James, 5.00; A friend, 5.00; Edward F. Carnes, 2.00; H. M. Rochester, .25. Total to date, \$384.25.

Washington's preparedness parade, to be held June 14, is to start from the Peace monument at 9:30 o'clock, this hour having been suggested by President Wilson.

The line of march is to extend along Pennsylvania avenue to 15th street and thence south to the Monument grounds, where the marchers will break ranks and disperse.

These arrangements were definitely decided upon by the executive committee of the preparedness parade committee at a meeting held at noon today.

A definite decision was not reached concerning the location of the stand from which the President will review the marchers, but it was practically decided that this will be the open space in front of the post office building. Chairman Frederick D. Owen of the stand committee is extremely anxious to have the stand located at this point, as he wants to use the Post Office Department building as a background for his decoration scheme. President Wilson also suggested to the members of the preparedness parade committee who called on him yesterday that the space in front of this building would be a good location for the stand.

Matter for Future Consideration.

The size of the stand is a question that will be decided by the committee at its next meeting, when its location also will be definitely determined. Mr. Owen has had tentative plans prepared for a stand seating 500 persons, and also one seating 800 persons in readiness to be submitted to the committee. Willingness to lead a Department of Commerce section in the proposed preparedness parade was expressed by Secretary Redfield today. He approved the idea of the parade and said it would be a fine thing to have the employees of the government march in the parade. He said he would approve participation in the parade of all the employees who believed in the cause.

Closing Hour for Unit Entries.

The committee today decided upon noon Monday, June 12, as the closing hour for entries of marching units. After that time no applications for positions in the line of march will be received.

It was necessary for the committee to decide upon a closing time for applications in order to give Melvin C. Hazen, grand marshal of the parade, an opportunity to arrange the line of march. Hazen wants to plan for the position of the various units in the parade with the understanding that a resolution was passed to certain one precedence which is rightfully due them from the standpoint of importance and seniority.

The attention of members of the committee was called to the fact that on the 14th day of June, 1916, the parade held in New York recently about 50,000 persons were unable to get into the line of march. Such will be the case here unless the classification of the various units can be made ahead of time.

Resolution for General Holiday.

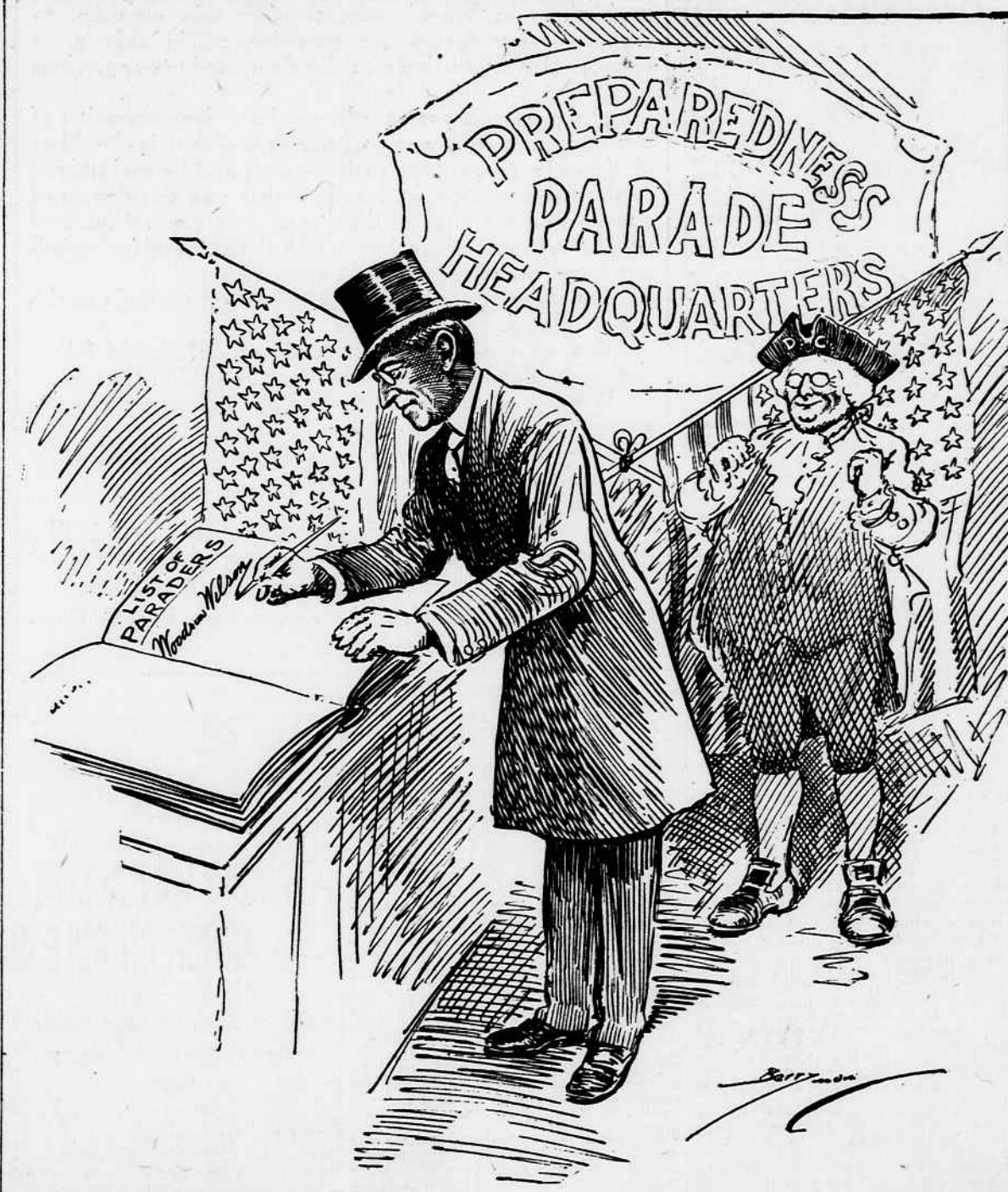
A joint resolution providing that June 14, 1916, be a legal holiday in the District of Columbia was offered in the Senate this afternoon by Senator Smith of Maryland, at the request of members of the citizens' committee in charge of the preparedness parade, and was adopted.

The resolution is as follows: "Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1916, be known and celebrated as Flag day in the District of Columbia."

A leftwing Sinclair of the citizens' committee saw the preparedness parade held by members of Congress in the interest of the resolution today. He explained that the parade was put through by Congress it would be possible for the bankers to take part in it, and at the same time, to increase the power of the government, particularly in the postal service, would be unable to participate.

Congress Leaders to Be Invited.

Chairman Gude and Secretary Columbus of the preparedness parade committee are to call on Vice President Marshall, presiding officer of the Senate, and Speaker Clark, presiding officer of the House, today to ask them to participate in the demonstration. Each of these officials also will be asked to appoint a committee of members of the respective houses which should be charged with organizing senators and representatives into units.



D. C. POWER PLANT PLANS CONSIDERED

Army Board Gathering Data Afresh on Site at Great Falls.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION BY SECRETARY BAKER

Water Supply Question Eliminated From Investigation of Availability and Improvement of Potomac.

Acting under special instructions from Secretary Baker of the War Department, a board of United States engineer officers is considering afresh the question of the availability of the water power at Great Falls for supplying light and power in the District of Columbia for the uses of the governments of the United States and of the District.

The board is composed of Col. Henry C. Newcomer, resident member of the river and harbor board; Lieut. Col. C. A. F. Flagler, in charge of local engineering projects, and Lieut. Col. William W. Harts, in charge of public buildings and grounds.

Order Convening the Board.

The order convening the board directs that it shall make "an investigation of the practicability of an improvement of the Potomac river in the vicinity of Great Falls for power development alone," and is admittedly based on the theory of army engineers that there is no occasion at this time for further consideration of the question of providing for an increase of the water supply of the District of Columbia. In that respect the present study of the important questions involved differs from the elaborate investigations conducted by Col. William C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers, several years ago, looking to an increased water supply and to the establishment of a powerful electric plant. The Langfitt project submitted to Congress in 1913 recommended the construction of a dam about 150 feet high in the Potomac river, about a third of a mile above the Chain bridge, and utilizing the head of water thus created for transmitting and distributing the power, and at the same time, to increase the water supply of the District by pumping from the lake formed by the dam to the dalecarlia or receiving

MR. WILSON TALKS TO THE NAVY CLASS

Delivers an Address to Graduating Midshipmen and Bestows the Diplomas.

SPEAKS OF HIGH DUTIES DEVOLVING UPON THEM

Secretary Daniels Also a Speaker, Welcoming the Young Officers to Actual Service.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 2.—

President Wilson unexpectedly made an address to the Naval Academy graduates at the commencement exercises here today, declaring that great responsibilities rest on naval officers of the United States. He had not planned to speak, but said he felt a particular interest in this year's class, because it saw him "get into trouble" at his inauguration three years ago.

The President declared that he gained a liberal education in the White House. He said that discipline in the academy must be strict because "you are more than college boys; you are officers of the United States, and any laxity of duty cannot be overlooked."

"There might come a time," he added, "when a laxity in duty might change the world's history."

"It had not been my purpose when I came here to say anything today, but as I sit here and look at you young gentlemen, I find that my feeling is a very personal feeling, indeed. I know some of the things that you have been through, and I know the way in which you have responded to the new call of duty. I would feel that I had not done either for you or myself justice if I did not tell you so."

One Bond of Union.

"I have thought that there was one interesting bond that united us. You were at Washington three years ago and saw me get into trouble. And now I am here to see the beginning of your trouble. Your trouble will last longer than mine, but I doubt if it will be any more interesting. I have had a liberal education in the last three years, with which nothing I have undergone before bears the slightest comparison. But what I want to say to you young gentlemen is this—I can illustrate it in this way. Once in a while when youngsters here or at West Point have forgotten themselves and done something that they ought not to do and were about to be disciplined, perhaps severely, for it, I have been appealed to by their friends to excuse them from the penalty. Knowing that I have spent most of my life at a college, they commonly say to me: 'You know college boys. You know what they are. They are headless youngsters, very often, and they ought not to be held up to the same standards of responsibility that older men must submit to.'"

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MANY WARSHIPS LOST IN ALL-NIGHT BATTLE WITH GERMAN FLEET

British Dreadnaughts, Five Cruisers, Destroyers and Torpedo Boats Wiped Out, Says Berlin.

LONDON ADMITS A SERIOUS BLOW, SAYING ENEMY SUFFERED HEAVILY

Teuton Admiralty Confesses to Sinking of H. M. S. Pommern and Cruiser Wiesbaden—Another Big Fighter and Smaller Craft Missing.

BERLIN, June 2, by wireless to Sayville.—The German admiralty announced today that the German high sea fleet, May 31, had encountered a British fighting fleet. The engagement which developed, the admiralty says, was favorable to the Germans. The battle continued all night.

The German admiralty announces that the large British battleship Warspite, the battle cruisers Queen Mary and Indefatigable and two armored cruisers were destroyed.

It is also reported that a small British cruiser, a number of torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats were sunk.

The admiralty statement also declares that the British battleship Marlborough was hit by a torpedo, this being confirmed by the prisoners rescued.

The German admiralty statement adds that by observation it was established that a large number of British battleships suffered damage from the fire of the German big ships and the attacks of the torpedo boat flotilla.

Several of the German ships rescued parts of the crews of the British ships which were sunk, they including, it is said, two men from the Indefatigable, the only survivors from that ship.

On the German side the small cruiser Wiesbaden was sunk by gunfire and the battleship Pommern was sent to the bottom by a torpedo. The fate of the Frauenlob is not known, and some torpedo boats did not return. The German high sea fleet, the statement adds, returned to port June 1.

The text of the German admiralty report, which is dated June 1, says: "During an enterprise directed to the northward our high sea fleet on May 31 encountered the main part of the English fighting fleet, which was considerably superior to our force."

"During the afternoon between Skagerrak and Horn Riff, a heavy engagement developed which was successful for us and which continued during the whole night."

"In this engagement, so far as known up to the present, there were destroyed by us the large battleship Warspite, the battle cruisers Queen Mary and Indefatigable, two armored cruisers, respectively, the Achilles type, one small cruiser, a new flagship of destroyers, the Turbinant, Nestore and Alcaster, and one submarine."

"By observation it was stated that a large number of English battleships suffered damage from our torpedo boat flotilla during the day engagement and throughout the night."

Parts of Crews Rescued.

"Among others the large battleship Marlborough was hit by a torpedo. This was confirmed by prisoners. Several of our ships rescued parts of the crews of the sunken English ships, among them being two and the only survivors of the Indefatigable."

"On the German side the small cruiser Wiesbaden was sunk by gunfire during the day engagement, and his majesty's ship Pommern, during the night, as the result of a torpedo, was sent to the bottom. The fate of his majesty's ship Frauenlob, which is missing, and of some torpedo boats, which have not returned yet, is unknown."

The high sea fleet returned today (Thursday) into our port."

Sister Ship of Queen Elizabeth. The British dreadnaught Warspite, reported destroyed in the North sea engagement, was a sister ship of the Queen Elizabeth, both of which played a prominent part in the attempt of the British Mediterranean fleet to force the Dardanelles. The Warspite was 650 feet long and displaced 27,500 tons. She was built at Devonport in 1914 at an estimated cost of \$12,500,000.

The Warspite is reported to have carried eight 15-inch guns in place of the 15-inch guns carried by the Queen Elizabeth. She also was equipped with twelve or sixteen 6-inch guns, twelve 4-inch guns, four 3-pounders and was fitted with four 21-inch torpedo tubes. Her complement was 750. The Queen Mary and the Indefatigable were both British battle cruisers of 27,000 and 18,750 tons displacement, respectively. The Queen Mary was 720 feet long, 87 feet beam and drew 30 feet of water. The Indefatigable was 575 feet long, 79½ feet beam and 27½ feet deep. This battle cruiser was equipped with eight 12-inch guns, sixteen 4-inch guns and had three 21-inch torpedo tubes. The Queen Mary and the Indefatigable carried a complement of between 800 and 950. The Queen Mary cost about \$10,000,000.

British Say Number of German Warships Were Lost in Battle

LONDON, June 2.—The British admiralty announced today that a battle had occurred in the North sea between the British and German fleets, in the course of which a number of German warships were sunk.

The British battle cruisers Queen Mary and Indefatigable and the battleship Invincible were sunk.

The cruisers Defence and Black Prince also were sunk, and the cruiser Warrior was disabled. The German losses are said to be greater than ours.

The announcement says two German battle cruisers were sunk and two German light cruisers were disabled and probably sunk.

Thousands of Men Lost in Great Naval Fight, Stock Exchange Rumor

NEW YORK, June 2.—Heavy selling of stocks followed the news of the British naval disaster, important issues declining 1 to 3 points, while specialties made greater concessions.

On the stock exchange it was rumored that the sinking of the British ships involved the loss of thousands of lives, including many officers.

Loss of Life in Battle Must Have Been Heavy; Ships Carried Many Men

The losses in the engagement must have been extremely heavy. The battle cruiser Indefatigable, for instance, from which the German admiralty reports only two men were saved, probably had more than 900 men on board, and others of the vessels sunk carried complements of men equally or nearly as large.

Previous to this battle Great Britain had lost during the course of the war ten battleships, eleven cruisers and various smaller craft. Germany had lost sixteen cruisers and nine auxiliary cruisers, chiefly converted.

Phenomenal Cold in Russia. PETROGRAD, June 2.—Phenomenal cold for this time of the year prevails throughout Russia. The street cars at Kazan have been stopped by snow. The temperature at Nizhni Novgorod at the freezing point.

Sunday Magazine Of The Sunday Star

Points Out the Difference. "Do you not see the difference? You cannot indulge yourselves in weakness."